

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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[Vol. 30.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, Jr.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and
promptly remitted. Purchases made and generally
all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BU-
SINESS, transacted.

817 Cincinnati, February 19—

Office of claims, for property lost, captured or
destroyed whilst in the military service of the
United States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of the U. States, passed
the 9th of April last, entitled "An act to au-
thorize the payment for property lost, cap-
tured or destroyed while in the military ser-
vice of the United States, and for other pur-
poses," that all claims provided for by the
said act, must be presented at this office on or
before the ninth day of April, in the year
1818; as if not presented within that period,
they cannot be received, examined and de-
cided on at this office.

First class of cases.

The claims provided for by the said act are,
first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman,
whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or in-
fantry, who in the late war between the United
States and Great Britain, has sustained dam-
age by the loss of any horse which was killed
in battle, or which has died in consequence
of a wound therein received, or in consequence
of failure on the part of the United States to
furnish such horse with sufficient forage while
in the service of the United States, shall be
allowed and paid the value of such horse." This
provision comprehends three descriptions
of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle.
2d. An horse dying in consequence of a
wound received in battle.
3d. An horse dying in consequence of not
being furnished with sufficient forage by the
United States.

To substantiate a claim of either descrip-
tion,

1st. The order of the government, author-
izing the employment of the corps to which
the original claimants belonged, or the subse-
quent acceptance of such corps, or approba-
tion of its employment must be produced.

2d. The certificate of the officer, or sur-
viving officer, commanding the claimant at
the time of the accident on which the claim
is founded, which certificate, if not given
while the officer was in the service of the U.
States, must be sworn to; and in every case
it must, if practicable, state the value of the
horse so killed or dying. Before any other
evidence will be received, the claimant must
make oath that it is not in his power to pro-
cure that which is above specified; and that
the evidence which he shall procure in lieu
thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.
In every case the evidence must be on oath,
and the value of the horse so killed or dying
ascertained. All evidence offered must be
taken and authenticated in the manner here-
inafter directed, and in all these cases the
claimant must declare on oath, that he has
not received another horse from any officer or
agent of the government in lieu of the one
lost.

Second class of cases.

"Any person, whether of cavalry or mount-
ed riflemen, or volunteers, who in the late
war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the
loss of an horse in consequence of the owner
thereof being dismounted, or separated and
detached from the same by order of the com-
manding officer, or in consequence of the rider
being killed or wounded in battle, shall be
allowed and paid the value of such horse at
the time he was received into the public
service." This class comprehends two de-
scriptions of cases.

1st. When the owner has been dismounted
or separated from and detached from such
horse by order of the commanding officer.

2d. When the rider has been killed or
wounded in battle, and the horse lost in con-
sequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all respects, which
is required in the first class of cases will be re-
quired in this.

Third class of cases.

"Any person who, in the late war aforesaid,
has sustained damage by the loss, capture or
destruction by an enemy of any horse, mule,
or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, or
while such property was employed in the mil-
itary service of the United States, either by
impresment or by contract, except in cases
where the risk to which the property would
be exposed, was agreed to be incurred by the
owner, if it shall appear that such loss, cap-
ture or destruction was without any fault or
negligence of the owner; and any person dur-
ing the time aforesaid, who has sustained
damage by the death of such horse, mule, or
in consequence of failure on the part of the
United States to furnish sufficient forage
while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed
and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property
by an enemy, taken by impressment, or en-
gaged by contract, in the military service of
the United States, being either an horse, a
mule, an ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or
harness, excepting articles for which the own-
ers had agreed to run all risks, or which
were lost or destroyed by the fault or negli-
gence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or
employed, has died from the failure of the
United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases, the claimant must
produce the certificate of the officer or agent
of the United States who impressed or con-
tracted for the property above mentioned, and
of the officer, or surviving officer, under whose
immediate command it was taken or destroyed

by an enemy. Such certificates, if such offi-
cers or agents at the time of giving them be
not in the military service of the U. States,
must be sworn to and must positively state
that the property was not lost or destroyed
through the fault or negligence of the owner,
and that the owner did not agree to run
all risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of the
articles so impressed or contracted for in the
country in which they were employed must be
stated.

In the second case, the certificate of the offi-
cer or agent of the United States under
whose command such horse, mule or ox, was
employed at the time of his death must be
produced.

Before any other evidence will be received,
the claimant must make oath that it is not in
his power to produce that which is above spec-
ified, and further, that the evidence which
he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he
is able to obtain. In every case the evidence
must state distinctly the time, place and man-
ner of loss, and the value thereof.

Fourth class of cases.

"Any person who, during the late war, has
acted in the military service of the United
States, as a volunteer or drafted militiaman,
and who has furnished himself with arms or
accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the
capture or destruction of them, without any
fault or negligence on his part, shall be al-
lowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of such arms or accoutre-
ments by the enemy.

2d. The loss of the same articles in any
other way, without the fault or negligence of
the owner.

This provision does not include the cloth-
ing of soldiers, or the clothing and arms of
officers, who, in all services, furnish at their
own risk their own. The same evidence, in
all respects, is required in this as in the first
class, and moreover, that the loss did not
happen from the fault or negligence of the
owner.

Fifth class of cases.

"When any property has been impressed or
taken, by public authority, for the use or sub-
sistence of the army, during the late war, and
the same shall have been destroyed, lost or
consumed, the owner of such property shall
be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom
the amount which has been paid, or may be
claimed, for the use and risk of the same,
while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of
property taken or impressed for the use and
subsistence of the army, not comprehended in
any of the preceding classes, and which shall
have been in any manner destroyed, lost or
consumed by the army, including in its scope
all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles
for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition,
in fact, every thing for the use and equipment
of an army.

In all these cases, the certificates of the
officers or agents of the United States, taking
or impressing any of the aforesaid articles,
authenticated by the officer commanding the
corps for whose use they were taken or im-
pressed—and, furthermore, of the officer and
agents under whose command, specifying the
value of the articles so taken or impressed,
and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any
payment has been made for the use of the
same, the amount of such payment, and if no
payment has been made, the certificate must
state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received,
the claimant must make oath that it is not in
his power to procure that which is above spec-
ified, and further, that the evidence which he
offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is
able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be ad-
mitted for any article which has not been tak-
en by the orders of the commandant of the
corps for whose use it may be stated to have
been taken. For any taking, not so author-
ized, the party's redress is against the person
committing it.

Sixth and last class of cases.

"When any person, during the late war,
has sustained damage by the destruction of
his house or building by the enemy, while the
same was occupied as a military deposit, un-
der the authority of an officer or agent of the
United States, he shall be allowed or paid the
amount of such damage; provided it shall
appear that such occupation was the cause of
such destruction."

In this case the certificate of the officer or
agent of the United States, under whose au-
thority any such house or building was occu-
pied, must be furnished. Before any other
evidence to this fact will be received, the
claimant must make oath that it is not in his
power to procure such certificate, and that the
evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof,
is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to
this office, every claim must be accompanied
by a statement on oath by every claimant, of
all sums which he may have received, on ac-
count of such claim, from any officer, agent
or department of the government of the U.
nited States, and where he has received noth-
ing, that fact also must be stated on oath by
him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants,
that the preceding rules of evidence generally,
and more especially apply to claims which
shall not exceed in amount two hundred dol-
lars, a special commissioner will be employed
to take testimony; but in these cases, as far
as it shall be practicable, the same rules of
evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents
of the United States, shall have taken or im-
pressed property for the military service of
the United States, which property so taken or
impressed, shall have been paid for by them,
out of their private funds, or the value there-
of received from them in due course of law,
such officers or agents are entitled to the same
remuneration to which the original own-
ers of such property would be entitled, if
such payment or recovery had not been made,
and can settle their claims at this office, pro-
ducing authentic vouchers for such payment
or recovery. Nor will any original claimants
be paid through this office, till they release
all claims against such officers or agents of
the United States, on account of such taking
or impressment.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to
the persons originally entitled to receive the
same or, in case of his death, his legal repre-

sentative, or either event, attorney, duly ap-
pointed. When attorneys shall be employed,
it is recommended to the parties interested,
to have their powers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, ex-
cept the certificates of the officers, who at the
time of giving them, shall be in the military
service of the United States, before some
Judge of the United States, or of the States
or Territories of the United States, or mayor
or chief magistrate of any city, town or bor-
ough within the same, or a justice of the
peace of any state or territory of the United
States duly authorized to administer oaths,
which authority proof must be furnished ei-
ther by a certificate under the seal of any
State or Territory or the clerk or prothonotary
of any court within the same. But the seal of
any city, town or borough, or the attestation
of any Judge of the United States will re-
quire no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the
City of Washington in the building occupied
by congress during its last session for the re-
ception of foreign claims.

All persons who have business with this of-
fice, are requested to address their letters to
the subscriber as commissioner, which will be
transmitted free of postage.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,

Commissioner of Claims, &c.

26—8w

Office of Claims for property lost, captured or
destroyed, whilst in the military service of the
United States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, June 24th, 1816.

Explanatory supplemental rule.
In all cases comprised in the notice from
this office of the 3d inst. the following supple-
mental regulation must be observed by every
claimant, viz:

Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any of-
ficer of the late army of the United States,
shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer,
in service at the time of giving it, shall be
obtained, such evidence or such certificate
must expressly state, whether any certificate
or other voucher, in relation to the claim in
question has been given, within the knowledge
of such officer. The claimant must also de-
clare, on oath, that he has never received from
any person any such certificate or voucher, or,
if received, must state the cause of its non-
production. In every case the name of the
officer furnishing such certificate or voucher,
together with its date as near as can be as-
certained, will also be required.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,

Commissioner of Claims, &c.

The printers in the United States or Terri-
tories thereof, who are employed to print the
laws of the United States, are requested to
publish this notice for eight weeks suc-
cessively once a week, and send their bills to this
office for payment.

30—8

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

STEPHEN H. DESFORGES, returns his
grateful acknowledgments to the ladies and gen-
tlemen of Lexington, for the encouragement
which they have been pleased to honor him;
and respectfully informs them and those who
wish to acquire the French Language, that he con-
tinues to teach the same at Mr. Vigus's house, on
Market street.

Mr. D. takes the liberty of assuring those ladies
and gentlemen who may favour him with their
confidence, that his method which is founded upon
grammatical principles and professional experi-
ence, is plain, easy, and well calculated for the un-
derstanding of the youngest person, which is suf-
ficiently proven by the improvements of his present
and former pupils.

Mr. D. has been known in this town for more
than 10 years; and he assures those parents and
guardians who will place confidence in him by put-
ting their children under his care, as boarders, that
the strictest attention will constantly be paid to
their manners, as well as their improvement in the
language.

Mr. D. will also give private lessons to those la-
dies and gentlemen who may wish it, at their own
houses.

31—3

Lexington, July 23, 1816.

Just Received & For Sale,

ONE Box assorted Looking Glasses
3 Bags Green Coffee
1 Keg Raisins
2 Tierces assorted China Ware
A small assortment of Hardware
1 ditto ditto of Dry Goods
1 Barrel Almonds
1 ditto Ginger
1 ditto Clove
1 Keg Wrought Nails
2 Barrels Madeira Wine
A few Boxes Claret of the first quality
A small quantity of Swedish Iron

The above articles will be sold low, if applied for
immediately, to
July 28—31

S. C. DORTCH,

At W. Mentell's.

ANDREW STANTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

HAS opened an assortment of Merchandise,
in that commodious brick building on
Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Lewis San-
ders's Domestic Warehouse, which he will
dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, country
produce, plank, scantling, &c.

Having rented Mr. Sanders's Steam Mill, at
the lower end of Water-street, he is in want of
Wheat and shelled Corn—She is now grinding,
and the highest price will be given, delivered
at the Mill, for these articles. In the purchase
or sale of produce and merchandise, or any
other business, in the Commission line, he
flatters himself his long experience, and exten-
sive acquaintance, will enable him to serve in
the best manner, all those who may please to
favor him with their commands.

27—tf Lexington, June 22, 1816.

TO WOOL AND COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines
just finished for sale, also two Throbbles of 108
spindles each, 3 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Ro-
ving frame of 12 Cans, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads
each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be
warranted to perform as well as any ever made in
this country, and not inferior to those made in the
eastern states; they will be sold together or sepa-
rately, for Cash at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for
young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and
Tallow, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS STUDMAN

Lexington, April 28th, 1816.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1816.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That separate proposals will be received at
the Office of the Secretary for the Department
of War, until the 31st day of October next,
inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may
be required for the use of the United States,
from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive to the
1st day of June, 1818, within the States,
Territories and Districts, following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimacine, Port Wayne,
Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and
at any place or places where troops are or may
be stationed, marched or recruited within the
Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper
Lakes and the state of Ohio, and on or
adjacent to the waters of lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Terri-
tories.

4th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the Mississippi Territory, the state of
Louisiana and their vicinities north of the
Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the District of Maine and state of New-
Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Connecticut and Rhode-
Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of New-York, north of the
Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of New-York, south of the
Highlands, including West-Point and within
the state of New-Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the states of Delaware, Maryland and
the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Georgia, including that
part of the Creek's land lying within the terri-
torial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one
quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound
of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or
flour, one gill of rum, whisky or brandy, and
at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts
vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound
and one half of candles to every hundred rat-
ions. The prices of the several component
parts of the ration shall be specified, but the
United States reserve the right of making
such alterations in the price of the component
parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the
price of each part thereof bear a just propor-
tion to the proposed price of the whole ration.
The rations are to be furnished in such quan-
tities, that there shall, at all times, during the
term of the proposed contract, be sufficient
for the consumption of the troops for six
months in advance, of good and wholesome
provisions, if the same shall be required. It
is also to be permitted to all and every of the
commandants of fortified places or posts, to
call for, at seasons, when the same can be
transported, or at any time, in case of urgency,
such supplies of like provisions in advance, as
in the discretion of the commander shall be
deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be
at the expense and risk of issuing the sup-
plies to the troops, and that all losses sustained
by the depredations of the enemy, or by means
of the troops of the United States, shall be
paid by the United States at the price of the
article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on
the depositions of two or more persons of cre-
dible characters, and the certificates of a com-
missioned officer, stating the circumstance of
the loss, and the amount of the articles for
which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United
States, of requiring that none of the supplies,
which may be furnished under any of the pro-
posed contracts, shall be issued, until the sup-
plies which have been, or may be furnished un-
der the contract now in force, have been con-
sumed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of War.

July 10—32—10

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran-away from the subscriber, living on
Glenn's Creek, Woodford county, a bright
mulletto man named DAILY, generally called
Capt. Cooke's Daily, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
high, well made, about 22 years of age, a
sprightly countenance, but questioned sharply
makes out rather a disjointed story. The a-
bove reward will be paid, with all reasonable
charges, if delivered to the subscriber, or to
B. Gaines in Lexington, or the ten dollars for
securing him in any jail so that he can be got
again. Should he be taken out of the state,
and brought home, FIFTY DOLLARS will be
paid, or THIRTY DOLLARS for securing him
in any jail without the state.

THOMAS WINN.

20th

Soap and Candle Factory.

THE subscriber will give the highest price in
cash the ensuing fall and winter for

**Tallow, Hogs's Lard and Kitchen
Grease,**

At his Soap and Candle Manufactory on Market
street, opposite the south east end of the Transyl-
vania University, where merchants and others may
be supplied with Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles,
of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

THOMAS TIBBATS.

August 5th, 1816.

JAMES BERTHOUD & SON,

SHIPPINGPORT,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE
New-Orleans sugar by the hhd. or barrel,
Queensware in Crates,
Best Coniac Brandy,
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Madeira Wine, ditto, ditto,
Amsterdam Cordials,
Molasses in Demijohns,
Fruits in Boxes,
Orange Juice,
Macarel in barrels,
Salmon in Kegs,
Best Green Coffee,
Roshin and Copperas,
Logwood,
Lead and Shot, &c. &c.

July 14.

30—3t

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that
they have removed to the Ware-house lately occu-
pied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior con-
veniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to
the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to
their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

NOTICE.

M. SMITH, Minister of the gospel, Author of
"The view of the British possessions in North
America, and History of the War" and others,
begs leave hereby to inform the christian public,
that proposals are now in circulation to obtain
igners for the publication in Lexington of a

Weekly Magazine,

TO BE CALLED

The Western Friendly Spy,

Whose columns shall be open and free for the in-
sertion of the writings of every class of people with-
out exception and on any subject. The Editors
therefore warmly solicit the aid of all persons of
TASTE of every name, as the Spy is intended for
the purpose of disseminating OPINION and ARGU-
MENT in order to obtain truth, and not for the sup-
port of the faith of one sect of professors.

Arrangements are already made for the recep-
tion of periodical information both from Edinburgh
and London, and it is contemplated to open a cor-
respondence with St. Petersburg in Russia; also,
for the benefit of the Spy, several literary gen-
tlemen have promised their aid towards the per-
fection of the Spy, yet more are wanted.

Those who have already subscribed, and those
who have proposals in their hands, are hereby in-
formed, that owing to a late alteration which has
been made in the post office establishment, stitched
and covered Magazines cannot be conveyed with
certainty; and in order that subscribers may get
regularly without fail, it will be printed every
week on one sheet of paper to contain about half as
much matter as first proposed, for the same price;
and further, from the good prospect of support that
the Spy will meet with, it is intended to publish the
first number on the 15th of August next, of course
all those who hold proposals will please to return
them to Lexington by that date instead of
September.

The several Printers of Newspapers in
the western country, who may be friendly to the
dissemination of religious knowledge, and who may
hold proposals for the Spy, will please to give the
above a place in their papers as often as they think
proper till the above date, and such shall be entitled
to 52 numbers.

N. B. Subscriptions received at this office—
Lexington, May 25, 1816.

To the Public.

MY shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette
printing-office, where I carry on my business in the
several branches of SADDLERY & MILITARY
ACCOUTREMENT MAKING—I tender my
grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the
distinguished patronage I have received from them.
My friends and the public are assured of prompt ac-
commodations—I feel confident that with the aid of
some of the best workmen and a constant supply of
the most choice materials, I shall be able to render
ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour
me with their applications by order or otherwise.

JOHN BRYAN.

Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.

The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles,
which is for the most part a just and general one, and
is really a great grievance to those who have much
riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particu-
larly to that subject, with a view if possible to re-
medy the evil—I can

Washington City, July 27.

THE TREASURY.

It will be recollected, that, before the last session of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to the State Banks several propositions, in succession, with a view to enable the Treasury to transfer its funds from places, where they accumulated beyond the local demand, to places where the local demand exceeded the funds; with a view to equalize the exchange between the different states, and with an ulterior view to restore the lawful national currency. The State Banks, in general, declined acting upon the propositions, without offering in any instance, an efficient substitute for the accomplishment of objects so important to them, as well as to the government, and to the people of the United States.

The subject, under these circumstances, was presented for the consideration of Congress, and the powers of the Legislature have been put in motion, to relieve the community from an indefinite continuance of the evils, which were produced by the suspension of payments in coin, at the principal State Banks. The establishment of a National Bank, and a Resolution, which provides for collecting the public revenue in the lawful currency of the United States, after the 20th of February, 1817, are preparatory, but decisive measures. That they will be enforced and strengthened by Congress, cannot be doubted by any man who is not prepared to doubt the wisdom, policy and energy of the government. It must, therefore, be an error fatal, probably, to many of the State Banks (against which they are anxiously admonished) to indulge a hope, that the next session will retract, or relax the measures of the last. It is believed, that not only the National Legislature, but the Legislature of every State in the Union must take a stand in opposition to the enormous abuses of the Banking System.

The resolution of Congress of the 29th of April, 1816, directs and requires the Secretary of the Treasury to make some attempt to facilitate the collection of the revenue in the lawful currency, even before the 20th of February, 1817; and he has, accordingly, addressed a Circular Letter to the State Banks, of which a copy is subjoined. The propositions contained in the Circular, and the notice accompanying it, are amicable, fair and practical; and the benefits to be derived from their adoption are expected to be principally these:

1. That by requiring the Banks to pass their notes of a low denomination in coin, the public debtors will be supplied with a current medium to answer the call upon them.
 2. That by requiring the debtors of the United States to pay debts of a small amount in coin, a channel of circulation is kept open, for the eventual return of the money to the banks, as a deposit.
 3. That by an early commencement of small payments in coin, the public confidence in the convertibility of notes into money will gradually revive, and the public mind be seasonably prepared to support the general resumption of coin payments in February next.
- In every view of the course now pursued by the Treasury, we think the experiment proper to be tried. If it succeed, the advantages are incalculable. If it fail, because the requisite co-operation of the State Banks is refused, the nation will be completely awakened to a sense of its danger, as well as to the necessity of providing for its relief, by means independent of those institutions.

Circular addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State Banks, in order to facilitate the execution of the Resolution of Congress, passed the 29th April, 1816.

Treasury Department, July 22, 1816.

SIR, By the Constitution and Laws of the United States, Gold, Silver, and Copper coins are made the only lawful money of the United States, current as a legal tender in all cases whatsoever.

By particular acts of Congress, Treasury Notes issued by the government, and Notes issued by the Bank of the United States, are made receivable in all payments to the United States.

But, in consequence of the suspension of payments in coin, at many of the principal State Banks, the lawful money of the United States suddenly ceased to be a circulating medium, and the Treasury Notes issued by the government, having suffered an undue depreciation, the government, as well as private citizens, yielded to the necessity of receiving and paying the notes of the State Bank, as a national currency.

The State Banks have hitherto excused the suspension of their payments in coin, upon the alleged necessity of the act; and assurances have been given repeatedly, that preparations were making to resume those payments.

The effects of such preparations have not, however, become visible: and an apprehension has at length been excited in the public mind, that the temptation of profit, according to the present irregular course of banking, is too great, to admit of a voluntary return to the legitimate system of banking, upon the basis of a metallic capital.

The Banks of the New England States, (which have always paid their own notes in coin) are ready and willing to co-operate in the general revival of the metallic currency. The Banks in the States to the South, and to the West, of Maryland, are ready and willing, it is believed, to co-operate in the same measure. The objection, or the obstacle, to the measure, principally rests with the Banks of the middle States; but the most important of these Banks have converted their unproductive capital of Gold and Silver, into the productive capital of Public Stock, and a restoration of the metallic capital is alone wanting to enable them, also, to resume their payments in coin.

Under these circumstances, it will not be doubted by any candid and intelligent citizen, that a simultaneous and uniform movement of the State Banks would, at this period, be successful, in the revival of the public confidence, and the restoration of the lawful currency of the United States. An appeal is therefore, made to these Banks: in the hope and the confidence, that they will adopt a policy dictated by their own real and permanent interest, as well as by the justice due to the community.

By a resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th of April, 1816, it is declared, that "from and after the 20th day of February next, no duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing, or becoming payable, to the United States, ought to be collected, or received, or otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks, which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States." But in addition to this positive limitation, the Resolution "requires and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt such measures, as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in Notes of Banks, which are payable, and paid, on demand in the legal currency of the United States." After the 20th of February, 1817, therefore, the Revenue must be collected in the mode prescribed; but, even previously, the Secretary of the Treasury is required, and directed to pursue the proper measures, for an earlier establishment of that mode of collection.

It is the sincere desire of this department, to execute the duty thus assigned to it, in a manner the most convenient and acceptable to the State Banks, and, indeed, rather to invite the Banks to a spontaneous adoption of the measures, which appear to be necessary upon the occasion, than to proceed by the mere force of official regulations. In the draft of a Treasury Notice, which accompanies this communication, and which you will consider in the light of an amicable proposition the views of the Department are conveyed as to the incipient and preparatory steps, that may, I think, be safely taken, with reference to a general resumption of payments in coin, on the 20th of February next. If the State Banks concur in the opinion, so far as their interests and operations are affected, their voluntary assent to the arrangement will undoubtedly produce the most beneficial consequences, and I shall proceed to announce it in official form. Permit me, therefore, to request an early communication of the decision of your Bank upon the subject.

The present opportunity is embraced to repeat the assurances, which have been uniformly given and maintained, that this department deems the fiscal interests of the Government, and the successful operations of the Bank of the United States, to be intimately connected with the credit and prosperity of the State Banks. Upon just and efficient principles of co-operation, it is hoped that the institutions, Federal and State, will be mutually serviceable. From the State Banks, a sincere and effectual exertion, in the common cause of restoring the legal currency, is certainly expected and required; but, in return, they will merit and receive the confidence of the Treasury and of the National Bank; the transfer of the Public funds, from the States Banks to the National Bank and its branches, will be gradual; and the Notes of the State Banks will be freely circulated by the Treasury and the National Bank.

I am, very respectfully, Sir, Your most obedient servant, A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Treasury. To the President of the Bank of—

DRAFT OF A NOTICE, Presented for the consideration of the State Banks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 1816.

Whereas, by a Resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th of April, 1816, the Secretary of the Treasury is required and directed to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all duties, taxes and debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in Notes of Banks, which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States; and it is further by the said Resolution of Congress declared, that from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, no such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, ought to be otherwise collected or received than in the manner aforesaid:

And whereas, it is deemed expedient and necessary to adopt measures preparatory to the general restoration of the legal currency of the United States, contemplated by the said Resolution of Congress, as well as to facilitate the collection of the Revenue, as soon as may be, in the manner therein specified:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS FOLLOWS: That from and after the first day of October next, Bank notes of the denominations of five dollars, and under, shall not be received in any payment to the United States, for debts, duties or taxes, unless such Notes are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, by the Banks respectively issuing the same.

2d. That from and after the 1st day of October next, Bank Notes of whatever denomination issued by any Bank, which does not pay upon demand its Notes of the denomination of Five Dollars, and under, in the legal currency of the United States, shall not be received in any payments to the United States, for debts, duties or taxes.

3d. That from and after the first day of October next, all sums of money accruing or payable to the United States, for the purchase of public lands, or other debts, or for duties of import and tonnage, of the amount of Five Dollars and under, and all fractions of such sums of money, and duties, not exceeding the amount of Five Dollars, shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, in Treasury Notes, in the Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks which are payable, and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

4th. That from and after the first day of October next, all sums of money accruing or payable to the United States, on account of the internal revenue, or direct tax, of the amount of One Dollar and under, and all fractions of such last mentioned sums of money, not exceeding the amount of One Dollar, shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, in Treasury Notes, in the Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks, which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

5th. That from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States.

And all collectors and receivers of public money, are required to pay due attention to the notice hereby given, and to govern themselves, in the collection and receipt of the public dues, duties, and taxes, accordingly.

Perhaps most of our readers are not aware of the fact that Congress passed a resolution, requiring the executive to lay before the Congress, at the next session, and at certain stated periods thereafter, a list of all officers of the Government, their names, salaries, and places of nativity.

We met with the following circular yesterday.—Circulars of similar import, we believe, have been issued by all the different offices in the Government.—*Nat. Int.*

General Post Office, July 10, 1816.

"SIR—To enable me to comply with a resolution of Congress, I have to trouble you for an answer to the following questions:

"In what state or country were you born?"

"If any clerks are employed in your Post Office, what are their names and salaries: and in what country were they born?"

Yours, respectfully,

RETURN J. MEIGS,

"Postmaster General.

"Postmaster at—"

Our exclusion from the stipulations in favor of other christian nations, in lord Exmouth's treaty, while it evinces no friendly disposition on the part of England, is highly creditable to our country. Our navy has shewn, that it is at all times able to take the bull by the horns, or the pirate by the beard.

Bost. Patriot.

The seizure of Richard Meade, esq. of this city, by a royal order of the king of Spain, and his imprisonment in a dungeon at Cadiz, is confirmed by letters just received via New-York.—By what we have learned it is an act of wanton tyranny, perpetrated at the instigation of private malevolence; but with a lower degree of degradation of the government which authorised the shameful oppression.

Aurora.

Sinking or sliding Land.—About five acres of land, on Friday last, slipped from the side of the hill, east of the village of Herkimer, into the West Canada Creek, near its confluence with the Mohawk river.—*Utica Pat.*

England.—The props of the "Bulwark," begin to bend with the vast incumbent weight of taxation. At the last dates there were above 100 Farmers in Carlisle jail, unable to pay their rents, besides many debtors of other descriptions. The jailor had declared that he could take no more, except "gentlemen of good character." If this be the state of the bulwark, much may be expected from a few Sampsonian efforts. In truth, we expect more from the good sense and manly spirit of a part of the English people towards reviving the liberties of Europe than from all Europe besides. Let us not confound an honest portion of the people with the most infamous government that ever had existence.—*Col.*

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser, July 23]

We have received from a friend a number of Calcutta papers of February last. It appears from them that the Nepal war, which was supposed to have been brought to a close, and which had in fact been terminated by a treaty of peace with the Goorkah government, had broken out anew. Preparations were making to prosecute it with vigour on the part of the British. Major Gen. Ochterloney, who has gained the highest reputation by the activity, prudence and skill with which he overcame the difficulties of this war, has divided his army into four brigades, and was marching into the Goorkah country. We understand that Gen. Ochterloney is a native of Boston, and is probably well known to many gentlemen here.—His son, who was sent here for his education, left this country not many years since.

REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

The revolutionists of the southern section of our continent, appear to have had as great a variety of fortunes, as their predecessors of North America. They appear to have suffered repeated disasters, and to have carried on a Fabian war, against their disciplined invaders. The massacre by Morillo, the Spanish General, on the sea shore of Cartagena, and in the mountains of Grenada, has produced just such a state of desperate resistance, as was calculated to arouse all the feelings and energies of the Columbians; the Spanish forces appear to have made their way into New Grenada, in the same manner, and with the same menaces, as Burgoyne marched to Saratoga, and Cornwallis to Yorktown. Morillo appears to have escaped, as Beresford escaped from Buenos Ayres, by stratagem and speed.

The officer whose name, Louis Ducoudray of Holstein, is subscribed to the bulletin, which we publish this day, was in this city about three years ago. He is a Dane by birth, and an educated soldier. Led by the spirit of his profession, and a love of liberty, he entered early into the French revolutionary army; and fought under the tri-color for nearly twenty years; he was the chief of the staff of marshal Macdonald in Catalonia, and, in action there, was left on the field of battle among the dead; his wounds, though severe, were not mortal; but he was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and detained until a favourable opportunity, and a few unites, enabled him to make his way to the United States; he was desirous of entering the United States service; but as men of experience and talents were not the kind of people sought for; as he had no state interests, nor votes for influence at elections; especially as he was a foreigner, he did not succeed: as he had lost all but honour in Old Spain, he turned his attention to South America, where, it seems, the same objections had not come into fashion. Whether after success, and long service, he may be thrown on the shelf, to make way for presumptuous and puffing ignorance, remains for time to determine; but this gallant soldier, unites with the finest accomplishments of the gentleman, and the knowledge of a perfect military education, the experience of a practical staff officer in the most celebrated military campaigns. To the South Americans, such a man's knowledge is a treasure not to be appreciated but by those who are acquainted with all the afflictions and calamities which flow from commanders without experience, talents, or concern about the comfort or the lives of those by whom they gain battles and renown.

It is thus that the French Revolution, by contributing experience and genius to the new world, to accomplish its emancipation, compensates, in some measure, for the misfortune of its disasters in the old world.—*Aurora*

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser, July 12]

It appears that the "Republic of Venezuela," is allowed to have a Commissioner at Tortola, and to have the Revolutionary Bulletin

published there. Perhaps Commissioners also reside at other British Islands. The Revolutionists seem to consider the British as not unfavorable to their views; and no doubt Old Spain feels a little sore on the subject, and it is not, under such circumstances, at all likely that Britain and Spain will unite against the United States. The hostile language of Spain towards this country was in a Madrid paper in March; our accounts from Cadiz are to May 25, and nothing farther had been said, that we have heard.

A Jamaica paper lately announced some Spanish revolutionary successes, with "We are happy to learn," &c.

Gen. Bolivar has been allowed to take the station of First Officer of the Republic of Venezuela; has called for a Congress, and has established a Gazette at Margarita.

It is stated, by accounts from Curacao, derived from verbal information, that after the capture of Margareta by Gen. Bolivar, he summoned the garrison of Pampatar to surrender, which being refused by the Spanish commander, he stormed and took possession of the place, and it is said, put the whole garrison, amounting to 750 men to death. Near Margareta a division of Gen. Bolivar's fleet was attacked by seven large Spanish schooners, which after a sharp action struck to the independents. They were immediately manned by Gen. Bolivar, whose naval force, with this acquisition, amounts to 35 sail chiefly schooners, of from 2 to 16 guns. The whole forces of Gen. B. at Margareta, are said to have been augmented to 7000 effective men.

Aurora.

BULLETIN OF NEWS.

The Gazettes of Caracacas, inform of the glorious successes which the arms of the republic, under the command of the renowned Gen. ZARAZA and CEBRERO, have obtained in the siege of La Puerta and the Province of Guyana. Zaraza closely threatens already the capital of Venezuela, with a strong army, after having cleared all the plains of Calabozo and Barinas. Cebreno has entirely defeated and destroyed a Spanish division of 500 men, which the governor of Guyana dared to present before the gallant and numerous army which there defends liberty. But it is not Venezuela alone that is the theatre of fortune and glory.—New Grenada also makes extraordinary efforts against the Spanish tyrants.

The fate of general Morillo has equalled that of the governor of Guyana. The plains of Botoga in the province of Cundinamarca are the happy fields allotted to our vengeance by Providence, by punishing the crimes of that army which styled itself the peace-maker of America; that great army had been there annihilated, and its bloody and ferocious chief only escaped to testify to the American valor; New Grenada has enjoyed peace after this famous exploit.

All these advantages over the enemy are exclusively owing to the courage and virtues inspired by a cause so holy as that which we defend. Till now our soldiers have fought without arms; henceforward their victories will prove more decisive, their triumph more certain, and they will firmly hold the positions which they may gain.

Their gallantry will be upheld and aided by the arms and other immense military stores brought by the delivering expedition. Until now the tyrants waged war only against flying parties which, acting independently, had no concentration, energy or combination; but in future they will have to fight against a strong and numerous army, under the command of a single chief, as much known and beloved by his troops and people, as he is feared and respected by his adversaries.

No sooner did the delivering expedition appear in Guaira and this city, than the whole coast was abandoned by the enemy, who are flying in every direction, and are entirely dismayed.

His excellency major general James Marino announces from Rio Caribe, to the most excellent captain general, the liberty of Jaguaraparo Guarapiche and other adjacent towns, the citizens of which eagerly press to enlist in the army, anxious to avenge the wrongs which their country has suffered.

The newspapers from England and the United States of North America, announce a speedy rupture between the two maritime powers and Spain. The principal object of it is, without doubt, that of protecting us in our struggle, and giving us every kind of support. Our situation of course, will have an infinite advantage over that of our enemies. All their ports will be blockaded by two powerful squadrons, which are near at hand. Thus deprived of resources from the exterior, and the interior occupied by our forces, the destruction of our enemy is inevitable.

Curapo, June the 6th, 1816, and the 6th of the Republic.

In the absence of his excellency the major general

LOUIS DUCOUDRAY DE HOLSTEIN,

Second of the General Staff.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM BAILLO'S GAZETTE, PUBLISHED AT MARGUERITA IN MAY LAST.

Intercepted documents from the Spanish general of Caracacas, and the Governor of the Island of Margarita. Dispatch from captain General Moxo, to General Urreiztieta.

In consequence of the information I have received from the Governor of Cumana, I send you all the assistance I have within my reach, which consists of one company of the crown battalion, in very good condition, and commanded by an excellent officer.

I direct you to set aside all humane considerations (1.) All the insurgents and those who follow them, bearing arms or unarmed; those who have assisted or now assist them; in short, all who have taken part in the crisis in which that Island is placed, must be shot without remission, without any formal process (2.) and only by verbal adjudication of three officers.

There shall not remain in that Island any other horses or mules, than such as are necessary for the service of the dragoons and officers of infantry; and you will send the remainder to the Governor of Cumana, without allowing one to remain with any individual in that island. (3)

As soon as tranquility is re-established

ed, you will send back to me the company I have placed under your command, as I am threatened on all sides, and am in the greatest want of their co-operation.

We need not be dismayed—valor has always triumphed over numbers; and if, as I believe it to be the case, the squadron of dragoons is in action, they will suffice to exterminate the miscreants who still wish to plant their bones in this island.

I repeat to you my charge of activity, and that from being inexorable (4) you may announce to me the entire subjection of that band of rogues, who have so much abused our national goodness and clemency. (5)

May God preserve you many years.

Caracas, 22 Nov. 1815.

SALVADOR DE MOXO.

Capt. Gen. ad interim.

To don Joaquin Urreiztieta.

Another; from governor Urreiztieta, to captain Garrigo.

You will remain in your post until captain Joaquin Samosa with forty men shall reach it.—Immediately on their arrival you will march to the northward, and by all means take that post, acquainting me with every occurrence.

You will not give quarter to any person (6) and you will allow pillage (7) to the troops as soon as they arrive. If you think the enemy is weak, you will continue your march to San Juan; but of this, you will inform me, when you arrive to the northward. You will burn the town of Sans Juan and retire when every thing is quiet (8) The city of the North shall also be burnt (9) when you return from San Juan.

Use all the means you may deem expedient to establish the good character of the corps (10)

God preserve you many years.

City of Margarita, 17th, Nov. 1815

JOAQUIN URREIZTIETA.

Captain Don Juan Garrigo.

NOTES.

(1) This advice is useless, as no Spaniard has possessed humane consideration.

(2) This is the penal code the Spaniards have observed towards the Americans from the conquest to the present day.

(3) Such vexations have not been witnessed in the history of any nation.

(4) Mr. Moxo forgets he is writing to Mr. Urreiztieta, as he directs him to be what he is too much already, as will be seen by his orders against the North City given by anticipation.

(5) Clemency! Spanish clemency!!—No Spanish heart has experienced that generous sentiment.

(6) And it will then be asked who makes war without giving quarter, the Patriots or Spaniards? The refusing quarter to persons of every description, has only hitherto been practised by the Spaniards in America, where they butchered fifteen millions of Indians, and now they have sacrificed above three millions of their own sons.

(7) Pillaging is a very ancient practice of the Spaniards!—What necessity is there to permit it?

(8) This is the tranquillity the Spaniards wish America to enjoy; who will then set fire to the city and murder the inhabitants?

(9) What a gratification! to conquer ashes.

(10) In truth, he preserved the character of the corps, allowing himself to be beaten as usual; and he could not but preserve those of incendiaries, assassins, and thieves, which they have so much merited.

The following proclamation was issued by the Governor of the Canadas on the 9th ult.

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN WILSON. George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.—To all our loving subjects, and to all others whom these presents may concern, Greeting.

Whereas from the backwardness of the season, the Exportation of Grain of all kinds used in the making of Bread, may at this time prove highly injurious to the interest and welfare of our loving Subjects in this our Province of Lower Canada, and for the purpose of guarding as far as possible against a future scarcity arising from a deficiency in the Crops, we have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province, to issue this our Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation by sea or land, or by inland navigation, from our said Province, of Wheat, wheat-Flour, Biscuit, Beans, Peas, Barley, and Grain of all kinds used in the making of Bread. And we do hereby strictly prohibit and forbid the sailing or departure of any ship or ships, vessel or vessels, boat or boats, having on board any of the abovementioned articles from any port or place within our said Province of Lower Canada, to any place, country, kingdom, dominion or territory whatever, saving and excepting such vessels having on board so much of the said before recited articles as may be required for the supply of the Labrador fisheries. And it is our royal will and pleasure, and we do hereby order that the said embargo and prohibition do continue and remain from the day of the date of these presents until Tuesday, the 10th of September next ensuing; of all which our loving Subjects and all others concerned are to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. We, by the tenour of these presents, firmly enjoining and commanding them and all every our Officers and Ministers whatsoever to be in all things and to the utmost of their power aiding and assisting in the execution of this our Royal Proclamation.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said Province of Lower Canada to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our trusty and well beloved Major General John Wilson, Administrator of our Government of our Province of Upper and Lower Canada, and their Dependencies, at our Castle of St. Lewis, in our city of Quebec, in our said Province, this 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1816, and in the fifty-sixth year of our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN TAYLOR, Dep. Sec.

A Baker Wanted.

A person well acquainted with the business of Baking, who is willing to undertake to conduct a bake-house on a large scale, will meet with liberal encouragement in this place. Enquire of the Printer.

Lexington, July 29, 1816.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations tumbling at his back."

The Election.

On Monday last the election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of Congress and the state Legislature, commenced in this state, and continued three days. The following is a correct statement of the votes given in Fayette county:

Governor.	
Madison [no opposition]	2155
Lieutenant-Governor.	
Hickman,	921
Slaughter,	689
Garrard,	550
Congress.	
Clay,	1432
Pope,	936
Majority for Mr. Clay,	
Assembly.	
Breckenridge,	1645
Parker,	1463
True,	1112
Payne,	1058
Flournoy,	804
Bradford,	485

In Jessamine the votes were	
For Lieut. Governor.	
Slaughter,	486
Hickman,	186
Garrard,	93
Congress.	
Clay,	512
Pope,	302

Majority for Mr. Clay,	
Assembly.	
In Woodford the votes were	
For Congress.	
Pope,	599
Clay,	549

Majority for Mr. Pope,	
Congress.	
The above three counties compose a Congressional district—in which, a majority of 656 votes will be found in favour of Mr. Clay.	

Col. Johnson and Gen. Desha are re-elected. Mr. Robertson is elected in the place of Mr. McKee, who declined. Col. Fletcher fills the place of Mr. Clark (resigned) for the next session, and Mr. D. Trimble for the next Congress. The report is, that Mr. R. C. Anderson succeeds Mr. Ormsby.

Col. Slaughter, no doubt, is elected Lieut. Governor. A statement of votes given in the different counties will be published as soon as procured.

STATE SENATORS.

Scott—David Thompson.
Green & Adair—William Owens.
STATE REPRESENTATIVES.
Jennings—William Caldwell.
Woodford—Thomas Stephenson, William B. Blackburn.
Scott—Robert M. Hatton, Samuel Shepard.
Franklin—J. J. Marshall, Col. B. White.
Shelby—James Ford, John Logan, —Eggleston.
Henry—D. White, W. M. Rice.
Adair—E. B. Gaither, John Stapp.
Madison—South, Woods, Irvine.
Bourbon—Robinson, Hickman and Mills.
Mason—Capt. Jas. Ward, J. W. Coburn, Esq.

The 13th of August, 1793!

The recommendation which appeared in the last Gazette, to celebrate the 13th of August, 1793—the day when the people of this vicinity met to make opposition to the ALIEN and SEDITION laws, and other obnoxious measures of Mr. Adams' administration, we understand will be attended to by many republicans. An ORATION, suitable to the occasion, we are informed, will be delivered in town previous to the hour of dinner on that day, and on the next day, as will appear from an advertisement in this paper, the same event will be celebrated at Mr. Dunlap's on the Boon's Station Road.

In our last an error was committed by inserting the 14th August instead of the 13th.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

A Convention of delegates from the Banks of Virginia, Pennsylvania, New-York and some other states, is about assembling in Philadelphia, to deliberate and decide on the time when it will be proper for all those institutions to resume specie payments. It is supposed, says a Baltimore paper, that the result will be, a determination to recommence those payments simultaneously with the National Bank.

The Philadelphia Gazette of July 29th, states the following to be the subscriptions to the new Bank of the United States, as far as heard of on that day:

Philadelphia, exceeding	\$ 7,000,000
New-York,	2,500,000
Boston, accurate	2,400,800
Virginia, do.	1,702,200
Washington City,	1,293,100
Baltimore,	4,015,100
Salem, on the 23d inst.	2,500,000
Charleston, on the 20th inst.	2,500,000
Portland, before the books closed	
on Tuesday,	210,000
Trenton,	130,000
Connecticut,	1,000,000
\$ 25,712,700	
To this may be added the subscription at this place—about	1,000,000
Cincinnati, Ohio,	470,000
Nashville, (Ten.)	40,000
New-Orleans,	3,800,000
\$ 31,022,700	

Raleigh, (N. C.) Augusta, (Geo.) Portsmouth, (N. H.) and Providence, (R. I.) remain to be heard from.

Mr. Lowndes of S. Carolina, it is said, will succeed Mr. Dallas as Secretary of the Treasury in October next. It is also rumored, that Mr. Meigs the Post Master General, returns to Ohio, after the expiration of Mr. Madison's term of service.

An American seaman has recently returned from Havana, where he had been impressed into a Spanish frigate, from which he had with difficulty obtained his release. A new governor had arrived at that port, with orders, it is said, to close it against the vessels of all nations.

Some of the Philadelphia papers state, that Reddick has at last turned out to be an impostor. So the prospect of discovering the perpetration, is at least for the present at an end.

Prince Eugene Beauharnois (stepson of Napoleon the Great and son-in-law to the king of Bavaria) is said to be made duke of Leuchtenburg in Bavaria. He appears to be in great favour at this court, having been lately appointed commander in chief of its armies, and is said to be an object of great jealousy to the Bourbons. Rumours (which however may be all idle) appear in some papers, that it is the design of the emperor of Russia to place his son-in-law the prince of Orange on the French throne, whilst it is said to be the object of his brother Austria, to put there the late empress Maria Louisa, as regent, during the minority of the young Napoleon. The latter measure would, doubtless, be gratifying to the French people.

Serious differences appear to exist between Turkey and Russia. An European article more than hints that it is the intention of the legation to depose Bernadotte, who, it appears, is desirous of strengthening himself by allying his son Oscar with a daughter of one of them.

Marshal Angereau lately died, says a French paper, with a complaint in his bowels, and the celebrated Marshal Massena, whom the great Napoleon used to call the child of victory, is said to be expiring with a similar complaint. It is somewhat singular, that so many of the distinguished French heroes should have so lately fallen, by disease or suicide—even the bloody wars in which they acquired so much fame, were not so destructive to them. But it may be quite as convenient—perhaps more so—for the Bourbons to get them out of the way by poison or the dagger, as by public execution. Neither ancient nor modern despots ever had much scruple on this score.

TOAST

Drank on the 4th July, on the War-tace Creek, Robinson County, (Ten.)

The Cherokee Chiefs—Without education, have outwitted the Great Sanhedrim of the people, and swindled them out of 5,000,000 acres of land, and \$25,500.

General Ripley, we learn, will shift his command to Kentucky, and will be succeeded by General Porter, of the light artillery.

Meetings in the District of Maine have been held, and denounced the terms of separation proposed in the Massachusetts legislature, as 'incompatible with the interest, and highly derogatory to the honor of Maine.'

Chil. Sup.

Several farmers who lately occupied about 4000 acres of land in Lincolnshire, England, have recently emigrated to the United States, after having sold all their live and dead stock. They were accompanied by the curate of the village.—Supporter.

The Baltimore American informs us that the Spanish General Mina, whose name our readers will recollect, has arrived in this country, another exile from Europe. With him is Dr. Miery Gueira, a native of Mexico, but last from London.—Id.

The following article may well fill every American bosom with just pride:

Extract of a letter from an intelligent American gentleman in France, dated Paris, May 6.

"The most agreeable circumstance to an American, in travelling in this country, is the high standing of our character in Europe since the war and the Algerine affair. The only inconvenience is the chance of being mistaken for Englishmen, who are universally disliked. I expected this in France, but I am surprised to learn that the feeling is still stronger in Holland and Belgium. So marked is the difference of feeling towards us and the English on the continent, that English travellers have even found it expedient to assume our cockade and eagle."

TRIUMPH OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, Over Intolerance and the Inquisition of New-England.

Few annual suns have rolled away since the glorious revolution, which terminated in our independence, and in the establishment of civil and religious freedom. Scarce had the sages who planned, and the soldiers who achieved it, been gathered to the tombs of their fathers, and before the grass had grown green on their graves—may while some of them still lived to witness the degradation of their degenerate sons—the fell spirit which disturbed the repose of Eden already plotted the destruction of Religious Freedom, and on its ruin the establishment of Hierarchy despotic and cruel. One religious sect, more aspiring, artful and zealous than the others, imperceptibly extended its influence to our literary institutions. Schools, academies, and some colleges, were soon brought under its control; and its influence was seen, in fact, in our political assemblies. In 1815 all the colleges and universities in New-England except Harvard, were brought under its colossal power, which now exhibited a threatening aspect to civil as well as ecclesiastical opponents. In this year the vacancies of two Presidents, who had been compelled voluntarily to resign, were filled by successors whose creeds were passports to office. Soon after, Dartmouth was assailed, its President insulted and threatened with expulsion and degradation, unless he would give place to one of the faithful—but he would neither resign nor die. While the citadel of Religious Freedom was guarded by so faithful a sentinel as the scientific and venerable Wesslock, the assailants despaired of success. He was therefore thrust from office after nearly forty years unparalleled exertions as President of a College founded by his venerable father and raised to eminence and usefulness by himself. So vast was the ecclesiastical and political influence of his depositors, that they did not dream of their own ruin in the downfall of their victim. But justice, retributive justice, soon overtook them: an injured and incensed public called aloud for redress. The sensibility of the sons of Dartmouth was shocked: the affections for their literary father were awakened and increased; and in the degradation of their patron they saw their own disgrace. This state of things cemented a union of the friends to the College and Religious Liberty against the most extensive and dangerous ecclesiastical establishment ever known in New-England. The conflict was arduous and the triumph was glorious: Every branch of the State government was changed, and the power fell into the hands of the friends to the College and Religious Freedom.

Praise to God for this wonderful deliverance! Let ascriptions of praise be raised to His holy name by every devout Christian, who holds the right of worshiping according to the dictates of his own conscience, a sacred right. The friends of Science, the Alumni of Dartmouth, will rejoice to see their Alma Mater robbed in her former beauty and splendour. On the patriotic Governor and Legislators of New-Hampshire will be benedictions of a grateful public long rest. They will be hailed

as the defenders of the Faith and patrons of Science; they will hear the welcome of "well done, good and faithful servants," from thousands of their constituents. NO BIGOT!

P. S. It is hoped that every Editor in New-England and in America, will notice this triumph of Religious Freedom and Science in the very jaws of the Inquisition.

CINCINNATI, July 29.

British Insouler.—Several American vessels on Lake Erie have lately been boarded and searched from a British armed schooner lying off Amherstburgh. An American vessel has also been forcibly entered and searched by the British, within the waters of Put-in-Bay, in the county of Huron, in this state.

The Albany Argus states that a number of sailors passed thro' that city (some time since) destined for Lake Erie. They will assist John Bull in the search.

Arrived at this port yesterday from Pittsburgh, the Steam Boat Despatch. While lying at Pittsburgh, cargo on board, waiting for a rise of water to enable her to descend the river, she was unfortunately sunk by a storm in the night. Goods on board to a considerable amount, owned in this place, were much damaged. Spys. 26.

The Steam Boat Despatch left this place on Friday last for Louisville. Gaz.

NASHVILLE, July 30.

THE CHICKASAWS.

The Delegation from that tribe arrived here on Monday last, on their return from Washington City. They protest against the claim which the Cherokees have set up to the lands lately ceded to them. The Cherokees, they say, never had any land south of Tennessee.—The whole nation express the same sentiments; and at a council lately held in that nation, the Chickasaws declared they would go to war with the Cherokees sooner than have them as neighbors. They say if the United States take the land designated in the late treaty, well and good—they will submit; but they will not yield it to the Cherokees.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 20.

We have received the following information by a gentleman just arrived in this city from Mexico, who sailed from Boquilla de Pedra the 23d June last.

FROM MEXICO.

The republican troops commanded by Brig. Gen. Ramon Sesma in La Misteza, have made various battles with the royalists, under the command of Armijo, in which the latter has lost more than three hundred men, and nearly all his baggage, leaving this interesting part of the province of Oaxaca in possession of the republicans. About the beginning of June, Gen. Teran was recruiting all his forces, probably to attack the capital of that province. The royalists were collecting forces in Xalapa, with an intention to attack at the same time, the places occupied on the sea coast by the republicans, and also the interior of the province of Vera Cruz; in consequence of which Gen. Victoria has put in motion several of his divisions, under the command of able and distinguished warriors, and on the twelfth of said month, he, himself, was marching towards Apasapa, where a body of royalists were collecting with an intention probably, to march to Boquilla de Pedra.

We shall soon hear the result of these operations.

The differences which had taken place with the republicans are at an end.

Congress will soon meet, in consequence of most of the provinces having elected their representatives.

The executive authority remains in Tehuacan. L. Gazette.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

LONDON, June 3.

Since our last, the Paris Papers of Thursday have arrived; and this morning we received those of Friday. Another French general (Gruyer) had been sentenced to be shot for the rebellion of March, 1815, and the ridiculous farce of trying Marshall Grouchy, who is absent, is going on.

Several individuals have been carried before the Tribunals, accused of having stolen about a thousand weight of gunpowder from one of the government Magazines, and sold it to Ruggieri, the fire worker. The carriage which conveyed it having been stopped at Montmatre on the 28th ult. gave rise to a great number of suppositions and commentaries. The quantity of powder was greatly magnified, and the whole was said to have been contrived by conspirators against the State.

There is one important paragraph in these papers under the head of Vienna, which commences the report that the Russian Army is to be kept upon the war footing.

The king of France has very properly distributed the forfeited property of the rebellious family of Bonaparte among the soldiers and officers who had lost the pensions earned by their wounds in battle, and has in this respect made no distinction between the royalists of La Vendee and those who had served under Bonaparte prior to the first restoration.

June 6.

From the Paris Journals we have this day made some farther extracts. A misunderstanding has arisen between the Swedish Court and the Porte. To the approaching diet at Frankfort is to be referred a dispute between Austria and Sardinia, respecting the fortresses in Italy. These subjects, together with the disputes in Wirtemberg and Baden, will afford opportunities for the mediation of Russia and the other great powers.

"We are concerned to state," says the Bath paper of this morning, "that a disposition to tumult exhibited itself among the lower classes at Yeovil on Tuesday, but, by the temperate conduct of the principal inhabitants, it was suppressed without any material damage being done."

We understand, that the statement which has appeared in several of the papers, of the appointment of the Earl of Dalhousie as Governor and Commander in Chief of Nova Scotia, is erroneous.

Prince Antony of Saxony is expected to renounce his claim to the inheritance

of that Crown, in favor of the Prince Maximilian, who is about to marry an Austrian Archduchess.

The trial of Didier, the ostensible leader of the insurrection at Grenoble, has commenced.

Brussels papers to the 10th, and Hamburg to the 5th have been received, and brought rather an important piece of intelligence.—The whole Russian army, which has hitherto been stationed on the frontiers, especially towards Turkey, is dissolved; and the troops of which it was composed have commenced their march to the remotest provinces of the Russian empire.

Frame Breaking.—We are informed that the Luddites in the vicinity of Nottingham, have again resumed their mischievous practices of frame breaking.

PARIS, May 31.

One Gardin, another chief of the insurrection, has been arrested at Aiguebille. The Mareschal de Camp, Gruyer, has been condemned to death at Strasbourg for the rebellion of March 1815. He was most severely wounded at Waterloo, and has implored the Royal clemency.

A mail from Flanders arrived last night. An article from Switzerland states explicitly that the French Regicides are not to be permitted to reside in that country.

The anniversary of the 18th of June is to be celebrated on the field of Waterloo by a society of Belgians, and by a religious ceremony.

June 1.

The prevotal court has pronounced the following judgment in the case of Philip Baudion, aged 22, a merchant's clerk.—"That it is proved that the said Baudion, being on the 4th of April on the steps of the pavilion of Flora, after the parade, and at the moment when the Duke of Angouleme was entering his apartment, used the most insulting discourse towards the Royal Family; but considering it as not proved that he spoke so loud as to give to his words the character of a seditious cry, which is punishable by transportation, the court condemns him to imprisonment for two years, and to the payment of a fine of 300 francs.

TO FARMERS.

It is acknowledged on all hands, that the first crop of grass has been very light; perhaps not more than half the usual quantity. To make up this deficiency it is recommended to farmers to plough down as much ground as convenient as possible, and to sow it broadcast with oats and Indian corn.—These will be fit to cut about the 30th of September, when the saccharine juices of the corn blade and stock, together with the tender straw of the oats will make a fodder equal to the best hay—try and be convinced.—Det. American.

DISTINGUISHED MARKS OF A GOOD COW.

Wide horns; a thin head and neck; dewlap large; full breast; broad back; large deep belly; the udder or bag capacious, but not too fleshy; the milk veins prominent, and the bag tending far behind; teats long and large; buttocks broad and fleshy; tail long, and pliable, less, proportionable to the size of the carcass, and the joints short.—[Reese's Cyclopaedia]

DIED, at Beaufort, S. C. on the 30th of June last, the hon. PAUL HAMMILL, late Secretary of the Navy of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The act of Congress of the 26th of April 1816, having provided that where any Military Land Warrants shall be lost or destroyed, upon the proof thereof to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, a Patent shall issue in the same manner as if the Warrant was produced; and when the same proof shall be produced, that any Soldier of the Regular Army has lost his Discharge, and Certificate of faithful services, the Secretary of War shall cause papers to be furnished such Soldier as may entitle him to his Land Warrant and Patent. To enable all persons comprehended by the provisions of the said act, to avail themselves of the relief intended to be granted, the Secretary of the Department of War has directed, that in case of Military Land Warrants, which have been lost or destroyed, the party shall, upon oath in writing, state the time, place and manner of such loss or destruction, the date and number of the Warrant, and the company and regiment to which the Soldier belonged and the time of his discharge; and also the state, county and township in which he resides. The oaths must be made before an officer duly qualified to administer it, and the official character and signature of such officer must be certified by the Clerk of the County, the Mayor of the City, or by such other officer as is required by the laws and usages of the state where it is made. Every application will be advertised one month in the papers of the state where the applicant resides, before any decision will be made in the case by the Secretary of the Department. Evidence in corroboration of that of the party, will be required, where it is not satisfactorily shown to be out of his power to produce it.

In the case of lost DISCHARGES, the deposition, in addition to the time, place and manner of the loss or destruction of the DISCHARGE, must set forth, the time and place of enlistment, the company and regiment to which the Soldier belonged at the time of his discharge—the date of the discharge, and the rank and name of the officer who signed it.—it must also state whether the discharge contained the certificate of faithful service, required by law, or the words "HONORABLY DISCHARGED," or words of that import. The deposition of a disinterested witness, as to the service and discharge of the applicant, is required in corroboration of his own testimony. Where this is not produced, the reason of its non-production must be satisfactorily stated. The testimony must be authenticated in the manner prescribed in case of the lost Warrants. Where the precise dates or numbers cannot be stated, they may be stated to the best of the recollection of the witnesses, whose credibility the Magistrate, who takes the evidence, must certify in the usual form.

The publishers of the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week for three weeks. July 29th, 1816. 33-3

A Barbecue and Dance

Will be prepared for Ladies and Gentlemen, on Thursday the 14th August, at the house of GEORGE DUNLAP, 3 1/2 miles south-east of Lexington, on the Boonsborough road.

BY THE MANAGERS.

August 12.

Information Wanted

Of a certain CHARLES SHAW, who left Sheoan doo county, Virginia, about 5 years since, and is supposed to be living in Jefferson county, Kentucky. Charles Shaw, his nephew, and son of James Shaw, deceased, is now near Gallipolis, Ohio, and wishes to hear from him, if alive. Any person who will give information of said Charles Shaw, by letter or otherwise to Joseph Huffer, will confer an obligation on a distressed orphan.

Printers throughout the state of Kentucky, will please give the above a few insertions.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST in the court house, on Wednesday last, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing one note of \$50, on the Bank of Cincinnati, endorsed on the back, T. Nelson, and several other small notes, and a variety of other papers. Whoever will deliver said pocket book, to the editor of the Kentucky Gazette, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

33 August 12

LOST,

A Black Leather Pocket Book.

With four pockets in it—containing 50 dollars, in Kentucky notes, and 10 in other notes, the names of the banks not recollectable.

The above pocket book was lost on Monday, the 8th July, being court day. The person who has found it, by leaving it at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, will be liberally rewarded.

EDWARD DELANY.

August 3d, 1816.

Two Umbrellas Lost.

Both have a blue silk canopy top—with the letters E B on the button of the handle of one, and F B on the other. A favour will be conferred by delivering them at this office.

August 10.

TOBACCO.

THE subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco.—Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same. J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, August 8.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights, ALSO SEVERAL STONE MASONS.

Acquainted with erecting furnaces for an IRON FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted to contract with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of Wood, before November next. The above work is wanted near the main road leading from Louisville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louisville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick, of Marshalls, near Lick Creek, or of J. & T. G. Prentiss, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky.

Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen.

33 August 7th, 1816.

IRONSIDES TAVERN.

THE subscriber having taken the above establishment, hopes by his attention to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers. JABEZ VIGUS.

August 5, 1816.

TAN YARD & FARM, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell on moderate terms, his Tan Yard and Farm in Clark County 12 miles east of Lexington. This is thought one of the best stands for business in the state—there is a good dwelling house and kitchen with every other necessary building on the premises, about 18 tan vats, a good shop, &c. Payments will be made to suit the purchaser—a good and sufficient title will be made to the above property. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, and possession given immediately.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

August 11.

STRAYED

FROM Lexington, about two weeks since, a large RED COW, with a white streak on her neck. Whoever will return her to the subscriber, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

August 10.

Lincoln County, to wit.

TAKEN UP by Robert King living in said county on the South Fork of Green River, a Brown Mare, about fourteen and an half hands high, six years old, the hair on her shoulders is marked with a collar, and is hipshot in the off hip, appraised to twenty-five dollars, before me, this 6th day of May, 1816. 33 JOSEPH WELSH, J. P.

Lincoln County, to wit.

TAKEN UP by Michael Cloyd, Lincoln county Hanning Fork, a Dark Bay Horse, about 14 hands 3 inches high, no brands, a small white on his right hind foot, shod all round—appraised to \$60, before me, this 24th of October, 1815.

33-3p

EDWARD LACKEY, J. P.

George Shannon, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.

9-11

February 25, 1816.

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber wishes to engage a few HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of the ensuing crop of TOBACCO, for which the highest price will be given. JOHN W. HUNT.

July 11, 1816.

Charles Cummins, Hair Cutter & Wig Maker,

MAIN STREET, next door to Capt. Postlewait's Inn, informs his customers and ladies and gentlemen of Lexington in general, that he has just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment, some elegant Razors, which he will warrant to the purchaser, Razor Straps and Paste, elegant Tooth Brushes, Whisker Brushes, elegant Pocket Combs, Suspenders, Gloves, Eau de Cologne, Lavender, Superfine French Pomatum, Playing Cards, Best English Soaps of various qualities, elegant Dolls, (London) Military Plumes, elegant red, Antique Oil Brushes, of every description, &c. &c.—All which will be sold

POETRY.

Mr. Sheridan, meeting Miss Linley, afterwards Mrs. Sheridan, at the entrance of a grotto, in the vicinity of Bath, in England, took the liberty of offering her some advice; with which apprehending she was displeased, he left the following lines in the grotto the next day:

Uncover'd is this moss cover'd grotto of stone,
And damp is the shade of this dew dropping tree,
Yet I this rude grotto with rapture will own,
And, willow, thy damps are refreshing to me.

For this is the grotto where Delia reclin'd,
As late I in secret her confidence sought;
And this is the tree kept her safe from the wind,
As, blushing she heard the grave lesson I taught.

Then tell me, thou grotto of moss-cover'd stone,
And tell me, thou willow, with leaves dropping dew,
Did Delia seem vex'd when Horatio was gone?
And did she confess her resentment to you?

Mathinks how each bough, as you're waving,
it tries
To whisper a cause for the sorrow I feel;
To hint how she frown'd when I dar'd to advise;
And sigh'd when she saw that I did it with zeal.

True, true, silly leaves, so she did I follow;
She frown'd, but no rage in her looks could I see;
She frown'd, but reflection had clouded her brow;
She sigh'd but perhaps 'twas in pity to me.

Then wave thy leaves brisker, thou willow of woe;
I tell thee, no rage in her looks could I see;
I cannot, I will not believe it was so;
She was not, she could not be angry with me.

For well did she know that my heart meant no wrong,
It sunk at the thought of but giving her pain,
But trusted its task to a faltering tongue,
Which err'd from the feelings it could not explain.

Yet, O! if, indeed, I've offended the maid,
If Delia my humble monition refuse,
Sweet willow, the next time she visits your shade,
Fan gently her bosom, and plead my excuse.

And thou, stony grot, in thy arch may'st preserve,
Two lingering drops of the night fallen dew;
Then let them but fall at her feet and they'll serve
As tears of my sorrow entrusted to you.

Or, lest they unheeded should fall at her feet,
Let them fall on her bosom of snow; and I swear,
The next time I visit thy moss-covered seat,
I'll pay thee each drop with a genuine tear.

So may'st thou, green willow, for ages thus toss
Thy branches so lank o'er the slow winding stream;
And thou, stony grotto, retain all thy moss,
While yet there's a poet to make thee his theme.

Nay—more; may my Delia still give you her charms,
Each evening, and sometimes the whole evening long;
Then, grotto, be proud to support her white arms;
Then, willow, wave all thy green tops o'er her charms.

Oddities of Mr. Hagemore.—The rev. Mr. Hagemore, of Calthrop, Leicestershire, died the 1st of January, 1746, possessed of the following effects, viz. 700l. per annum and 1000l. in money, which (he dying intestate) fell to a ticket porter in London.

He kept one servant of each sex, whom he locked up every night. His last employment in an evening was to go round his premises, let loose his dogs and fire his gun.

He lost his life as follows; going one morning to let out his servants, the dogs fawned upon him suddenly, and threw him into a pond, which was breast high. The servants heard him call out for assistance, but, being locked up, could not come to his aid.

He had thirty gowns and cassocks, fifty-eight dogs, one hundred pair of breeches, one hundred pair of boots, four hundred pair of shoes, eighty wigs, yet always wore his own hair, eighty waggons and carts, eighty ploughs, and used none, fifty saddles and furniture for the menage, thirty wheel barrows, so many walking sticks, that a toymen in Leicester-fields bid his executor eight pounds for them, sixty horses and mares, three hundred pickaxes, two hundred spades and shovels, seventy-five ladders, and two hundred and forty razors.—*Lon. Pap.*

ALEXANDER PARKER & SON
Have just received from Philadelphia in addition to their former assortment, and now opening at their Store on Main street, opposite the Court House Lexington.

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
French, British & India Goods,
Also—a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail on the most reduced prices for Cash.
June 4, 1816. 24-1f

CASH
Will be given for a
NEGRO BOY OR MAN,
Of good character, acquainted with driving a Carriage, and taking care of Horses.
May 24, 1816. Inquire of the Printer. 22-1f

For Sale,
THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.
JASEZ VIGUS.
16-1f

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16-1f

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THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.
JASEZ VIGUS.
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JASEZ VIGUS.
16-1f

Thomas Deye Owings,
Has removed his
IRON AND CASTINGS STORE
To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, opposite Colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
IRON'S & CASTINGS, viz.
Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,
And Irons, &c.
8 Lexington, 8th Feb.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO THE LADIES.
THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactures of your state.
Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.
Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-1f

For Sale
IN the vicinity of Lexington, 4 or 5 first rate MILCH COWS, with fine young Calves, also an English Heifer and Bull Calf, from a strain equal to any in the state. They will all be sold reasonable for cash.
Inquire of the Printer.
June 28, 1816. 27-1f

For Sale,
Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the whole containing 200 feet front on Water street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street; this ground will be so divided as to make Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger lots.
One-third of the purchase money will be required in hand—on the balance, a liberal credit will be given of one, two and three years. The title is unexceptionable, the situation on one of the most improving streets in Lexington.—Apply to
WILLIAM MACBEAN, or
JOHN WIGGLESWORTH.
June 20, 1816. 26-1f

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.
THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best
DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.
Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.
JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.
The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814

Brass Foundry.
The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I & E Woodruff on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same
EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-1f

The Partnership of I & E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date.
I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9. 28-1f

Still's for Sale.
The Subscriber has on hand, Still's of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish
Still's and Boilers
Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the
TINNING BUSINESS,
as usual.—
Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given. M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1816. 7-1f

Wool Carding.
THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woollen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24-1f

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.
This establishment is now in proper order for the reception of visitors. The arrangements are such as will render the situation of those who come agreeable.
June 10, 1816. 25-1f

MINERAL WATERS.
James Garrison,
Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced preparing
Seltzer and Soda Waters,
at his Apothecary's Store on Main street, three doors below Mill street.—Having provided himself with plenty of Ice, he will be enabled to prepare those waters equal to any in the sea-port towns.
191f Lexington, May 2, 1816.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE FIRM OF
Parker & Graves
IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.—All debts due to or from the late concern, will be settled by William W. Graves.
JAMES P. PARKER.
WILLIAM W. GRAVES.
Lexington, April 11, 1816. 17-1f

William W. Graves,
In addition to the late stock, is just receiving a fresh supply of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, consisting of—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Glass & China } Also } Young Hyson }
Wines } & } Imperial }
Brandy }
NEW & CHEAP GOODS.
J. B. BORLAND,
(No. 47, Main Street Lexington.)
Has just received and opened an extensive assortment of
FRESH DRY GOODS.
Among which are the following articles:
BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERS,
A great variety of CALICOES, CAMBRICS, Satin, Stripe, Corded and Figured do. Plain, Book and Lenc MUSLIN, Figured do. do. do. Elegant worked muslin ROBES, Variety Gingham
Do. HANDKERCHIEFS, Do. 4 qrs. IRISH LINENS, 5 qrs. do. SHEETINGS, Plain and changeable SILKS, Good assortment RIBBONS, VESTINGS, DIMITIES, Furniture DIMITIES, Silk and Cotton HOSIERY, Silk and Kidd GLOVES, SATINETTES, VIGONETS, domestic Gingham and SHIRTINGS, a variety of FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c.
The above goods were purchased in New York at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold low—purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
Lexington, May, 18. 21-1f

Downing & Grant,
Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store on Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-streets) Lexington,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:
Sugar, Raisins, Prunes, Almonds, Figs, Cold Stuck, } Oil, Sweet & Castor, } Seals & Moccoba } Snuff
New-England Cheese, Salt, Shad, Herring, Wish Balls, Shaving Soap, Pipes, Wooden Cocks, Overalls, JAMAICA SPIRITS, WHISKY.
Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty, Flex Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms, &c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for Cash.
House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing done as usual.
They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lexington.
Nov. 25, 1815. 48-1f

NEW GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH.
E. WARFIELD
Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past—such as Senshaws, Lute-strings, Bursuckers, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.
May 10, 1816. 20-1f

For Sale,
A COMPLETE SET OF
BLACKSMITHS TOOLS.
Three heading Tools for Nails, an elegant pair of Shears for cutting Nails, also one large pair of Scales, the beam being one of the best in this country. Inquire of
JAMES GARRISON.
Lexington, May 2, 1816. 19-1f

Tobacco Wanted.
I will advance Merchandise at the lowest cash prices, to any of my acquaintance, on account of their present crop of Tobacco, to be delivered in the leaf at the Manufactory of Mr. Henry Kelly in Lexington, and I will allow the highest price at time of delivery.
AND. STANTON.
July 13, 1816. 29-1f

Wool Carding.
Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

Strayed
From the farm of James Overton, 4 miles from Lexington, on the Stroud's road, a Pony, 14 1-2 hands high, chestnut colour, bald face, fore and hind legs white, 4 years old this spring—whoever will bring him to Oliver Keen's livery stable in Lexington, shall be rewarded.
June 6.

JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.
Offers for sale at their Steam Mill, Flour of every description, at the following prices:
Superfine flour, per barrel \$ 5, 41,
Ditto ditto per cwt. 2, 50,
Fine ditto per cwt. 2, 00,
Middlings per cwt. 1, 25,
Lexington July 15, 1816. 29-1f

CLOCKS & WATCHES.
SAMUEL AYRES,
HAYING lately received from Philadelphia, a supply of the best Clock and Watch materials, in addition to his former stock, is now prepared to do business in his line on the shortest notice. He has on hand ready for sale, several first rate Clocks and a few new Watches of a good quality—he continues his shop at the corner of Main and Mulberry streets, nearly opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Tavern Lexington, where he also keeps a regular supply of the best JEWELRY and SILVER WORK, which he sells on the lowest terms according to quality; and the highest price given for old Gold and Silver. He has lately received a quantity of Spectacle Glasses of a superior quality, suitable for old and young persons, which he will sell with or without frames, to suit his customers. He expects in a few weeks to go to the eastern states, to be absent from this state three or four months in which time his shop will be carried on by Messrs. A. Cook and Charles Clark, who will give every attention to those who may please to call on them for business, orders from a distance will also be strictly attended to.
N. B. He also has for Rent, an excellent upper Room, suitable for a School, with desks and seats complete.
Lexington, July 10, 1816. 29-1f

Machine Making.
The subscriber wishes to inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Water-street, and is now able from his improved method of working and having superior workmen, to execute work in the best manner, either for Wool, Cotton, Hemp, or Flax, and on short notice—as to the quality of work I can refer them to Benj. Parish, in Lexington; Landon Lindsay, in Versailles; W. & Robert Garvis, in Shelbyville, or James Taylor in Lancaster.
JOHN MARSH.
I shall have by the 15th of July, ready for sale, one complete set of Cotton Machines, consisting of one Double Throste of 108 spindles, with suitable preparations, and of the best quality. All kinds of Whitesmith's work done.
J. M.
Lexington, June 28, 1816. 27-3m

SUGARS, QUEENSWARE, WINES, &c.
The subscribers daily expect by the arrival of their Barge SUPERIOR, at Louisville, the following GOODS, being the entire cargo, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at a very moderate advance, viz.
80 lbs. bright New Orleans Sugar
25 quarter casks London Particular Wine
50 boxes Medoc Claret
50 ditto St. Julian ditto
5 pipes real Port Wine
20 boxes Hermitage Wine, (12 bottles each)
20 ditto Champagne ditto ditto
10 pipes real Cognac Brandy,
20 boxes Martingue & Amsterdam Cordials
12 kegs Orange Juice
12 barrels Molasses
10 boxes Olive and Sallad Oil,
12 boxes Anchovies, Capers and Olives
20 barrels Mackerel, No 1
50 kegs superior Scotch Herring
50 kegs Pickled Salmon
5 barrel Almonds
50 boxes sresh Muscatel Raisins,
60 do filo Prunes
7 boxes Parmezan Cheese,
35 do Spanish Segars
12 hampers Porter Bottles
50 bags Corks (500 each)
50 barrels Rosin,
100 crates Queensware,
20 do Glazed Coffee Pots,
3 tons Logwood
BY THE BARGE CINCINNATI,
13 hds. New Orleans Sugar.
BY THE BARGE SALLY,
1026 bars well assorted Russia Iron,
AND JUST ARRIVED BY THE STEAM-BOAT ETNA,
100 dozen Claret (long Velvet Cork) which will be sold at 10¢ dollars per dozen, including all charges.
IN STORE,
50 crates Queensware
50 bags } first quality Green Coffee
50 barrels & }
10 hds.
30 boxes Tin & a quantity of Green Coperas
Pittsburgh Glass, assorted
Also, a small invoice containing a general assortment of Hardware
A few casks Gun and Musket Flints
Together with several other articles which will be sold by the package on the lowest terms.
J. P. SCHATZELL & Co.
May 8th, 1816. 20

Just Imported,
AND FOR SALE,
AT W. MENDELLE'S COMMISSION STORE,
Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS
OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,
English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and Ground Nuts—Also,
A variety of Choice TOYS, FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, & NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS, SUCH AS
DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,
BOXES, Glass and Painted,
Elegant Painted & Queensware SNUFF BOXES, MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and others too numerous for description,
REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and coughs,
Ditto in sticks,
DURABLE INK,
RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,
An elegant and cheap set of CHINA, An assortment of QUEENS' WARE, FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior quality,
BOSS CUPTON,
Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,
BOMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods, COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail, RAPPEE SNUFF
Orders from the country, attended to, punctually
47 November 20.

Apprentices Wanted.
Two or three apprentices to the Tanning and Currying business, will be taken, on application to the subscribers—boys from 15 to 17 years of age would be preferred.
A LOGAN & SON.
Lexington, July 13, 1816. 29-2m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
THE SUBSCRIBERS UNDER THE FIRM OF
RODES & SMITH,
HAVE established an Auction and Commission Store in Lexington, and will diligently transact such business as may be entrusted to their care. They propose receiving consignments of merchandise and property of every description, which will be disposed of at auction or otherwise according to instructions. Liberal advances in Cash will be made on consignments.
They will also receive orders for the purchase & shipment of Western produce. Bills & DEBTS COLLECTED & punctually settled. They hope to give satisfaction in all respects—and for their qualifications and responsibility, reference may be had to the merchants of Lexington generally, to whom they are known.
JAMES C. RODES,
HIRD SMITH.
Lexington, May 10, 1816.

SHORTLY EXPECTED,
By the arrival of the BARGES CINCINNATI and OHIO at Louisville,
30 hds. New Orleans SUGAR,
50 Bags best GREEN COFFEE,
11 Crates QUEENSWARE (well assorted),
50 Boxes MUSCATEL RAISINS,
15 Barrels MACKEREL &c.
18 Cases Long Cork CLARET,
600 lbs ALMONDS
12 Cases Holland GIN.
Together with a variety of other Groceries, such as WINES, BRANDY, RUM, CORDONALS, TEAS, SHRUB, preserved FRUITS, Spanish Segars, Spermaceti CANDLES &c. the whole comprising a general assortment, which will be opened at Lexington. 20-1f

Robert A. Gatewood,
Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of
Merchandise,
In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.
January 1, 1816

Dissolution of Partnership.
The partnership of JOSEPH H. & L. HAWKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern, will present them to JOSEPH H. HAWKINS for adjustment, and all persons indebted in any manner whatever will make payment to him.
J. H. HAWKINS,
L. HAWKINS.
Lexington, March 26, 1816. 20-1f

Bartlet & Cox,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.
48— New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, now of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P. Schatzell & Company.
Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-1f

Partnership Dissolved.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Ashton, Beach and Neille,
IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.
R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.
Lexington, March 24, 1816. 10—

The Coach Making Business,
In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

H. Beard & A. Campbell
Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Williamson's corner, on Main and Poplar-streets, a well selected assortment of
Merchandise,
Consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENS CHINA, GLASS AND HARD WARES,
Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, or whisky.
Lexington, January 30. 6—

FOUNDRY.
The subscriber having commenced a
Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry.
In the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders's, Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he now carries them on in all their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machinery will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best manner—also bells for taverns, court houses, &c.—He will keep on hand an assortment of flat irons, whetters iron, tailor's irons, dog irons, waile irons, wheat fan irons, &c.
All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by the subscriber
JOSEPH BRUIN.
February 28. 10

NASH & RUSSELL,
Have taken those extensive and commodious stables which were attached to the tavern lately known by the name of the KENTUCKY HOTEL; where they propose to receive and take care of horses, in the very best manner—as they intend to give their own personal attention to this business, they can pledge themselves for the fidelity of their servants.—Their stables being situated in the very centre and seat of business of Lexington, and being finished in the best manner, will enable them to accommodate the public as advantageously, if not more so, than any other in the place. Horses fed and taken care of, at ten shillings and six pence per week, and other charges as low in proportion.
Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-1f

Richard Marsh,
Continues to make and repair UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c. at his old stand, adjoining the Theatre.
20-1f Lexington, Ky. May 9, 1816.